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TOLL BROTHERS, INC.  
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9 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
10 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
11 **(SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION)**

12 TOLL BROTHERS, INC.,

13 Plaintiff,

14 vs.

15 CHANG SU-O LIN, HONG LIEN LIN AND  
16 HONG YAO LIN,

17 Defendants.  
18

CASE NO. 08-cv-0987 SC

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER**

19 **1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS**

20 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of  
21 confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public  
22 disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation would be warranted.  
23 Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated  
24 Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on  
25 all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords extends only to the  
26 limited information or items that are entitled under the applicable legal principles to treatment as  
27 confidential. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 10, below, that this  
28 Stipulated Protective Order creates no entitlement to file confidential information under seal; Civil

1 Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and reflects the standards that will  
 2 be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

## 3 **2. DEFINITIONS**

4 2.1 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors,  
 5 employees, consultants, retained experts, and outside counsel (and their support staff).

6 2.2 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of  
 7 the medium or manner generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony,  
 8 transcripts, or tangible things) that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to  
 9 discovery in this matter.

10 2.3 “Confidential” Information or Items: information (regardless of how  
 11 generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under standards  
 12 developed under F.R.Civ.P. 26(c).

13 2.4 “Highly Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only” Information or Items:  
 14 Extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items” whose disclosure to another Party or  
 15 nonparty would create a substantial risk of serious injury that could not be avoided by less  
 16 restrictive means.

17 2.5 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material  
 18 from a Producing Party.

19 2.6 Producing Party: a Party or non-party that produces Disclosure or  
 20 Discovery Material in this action.

21 2.7. Designating Party: a Party or non-party that designates information or items  
 22 that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “Confidential” or “Highly  
 23 Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only.”

24 2.8 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated  
 25 as “Confidential” or as “Highly Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only.”

26 2.9. Outside Counsel: attorneys who are not employees of a Party but who are  
 27 retained to represent or advise a Party in this action.

28 2.10 House Counsel: . For purposes of this Stipulated Protective Order, House

Counsel shall be limited to Timothy Hoban for Plaintiff Toll Brothers, Inc., and Martin W. Inderbitzen for Defendants Chang Su-O Lin, Hong Lien Lin and Hong Yao Lin.

2.11 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel and House Counsel (as well as their support staffs).

2.12 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action and who is not a past or a current employee of a Party or of a competitor of a Party's and who, at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or a competitor of a Party's. This definition includes a professional jury or trial consultant retained in connection with this litigation.

2.13 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying; videotaping; translating; preparing exhibits or demonstrations; organizing, storing, retrieving data in any form or medium; etc.) and their employees and subcontractors.

### 3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also any information copied or extracted therefrom, as well as all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations thereof, plus testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or counsel to or in court or in other settings that might reveal Protected Material.

### 4. DURATION

Even after the termination of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs.

### 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. A Designating Party must take care to designate for protection only those parts of

1 material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions  
2 of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are  
3 not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

4 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited..

5 If it comes to a Party's or a non-party's attention that information or items that it  
6 designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all, or do not qualify for the level of  
7 protection initially asserted, that Party or non-party must promptly notify all other parties that it is  
8 withdrawing the mistaken designation.

9 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this  
10 Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a), below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,  
11 material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the  
12 material is disclosed or produced.

13 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

14 (a) for information in documentary form (apart from transcripts of  
15 depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend  
16 "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" on each  
17 page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page  
18 qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s)  
19 (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level  
20 of protection being asserted (either "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
21 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY").

22 A Party or non-party that makes original documents or materials available  
23 for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated  
24 which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the  
25 designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY  
26 CONFIDENTIAL –ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the inspecting Party has identified the  
27 documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents,  
28 or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order, then, before producing the specified

1 documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend (“CONFIDENTIAL” or  
2 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”) at the top of each page that  
3 contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for  
4 protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making  
5 appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection  
6 being asserted (either “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
7 EYES ONLY”).

8 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial  
9 proceedings, that the Party or non-party offering or sponsoring the testimony identify on the  
10 record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony,  
11 and further specify any portions of the testimony that qualify as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
12 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” When it is impractical to identify separately each portion of  
13 testimony that is entitled to protection, and when it appears that substantial portions of the  
14 testimony may qualify for protection, the Party or non-party that sponsors, offers, or gives the  
15 testimony may invoke on the record (before the deposition or proceeding is concluded) a right to  
16 have up to 20 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is  
17 sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
18 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”). Only those portions of the testimony that  
19 are appropriately designated for protection within the 20 days shall be covered by the provisions  
20 of this Stipulated Protective Order.

21 Transcript pages containing Protected Material must be separately bound by  
22 the court reporter, who must affix to the top of each such page the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or  
23 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” as instructed by the Party or  
24 nonparty offering or sponsoring the witness or presenting the testimony.

25 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary, and for  
26 any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the  
27 container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL”  
28 or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If only portions of the

1 information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall  
2 identify the protected portions, specifying whether they qualify as “Confidential” or as “Highly  
3 Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only.”

4           5.3     Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure  
5 to designate qualified information or items as “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential – Attorneys’  
6 Eyes Only” does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection  
7 under this Order for such material. If material is appropriately designated as “Confidential” or  
8 “Highly Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only” after the material was initially produced, the  
9 Receiving Party, on timely notification of the designation, must make reasonable efforts to assure  
10 that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

11           **6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS**

12           6.1     Timing of Challenges. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s  
13 confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable substantial unfairness, unnecessary  
14 economic burdens, or a later significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not  
15 waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge  
16 promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

17           6.2     Meet and Confer. A Party that elects to initiate a challenge to a Designating  
18 Party’s confidentiality designation must do so in good faith and must begin the process by  
19 conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient)  
20 with counsel for the Designating Party. In conferring, the challenging Party must explain the basis  
21 for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating  
22 Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no  
23 change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A challenging  
24 Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet  
25 and confer process first.

26           6.3     Judicial Intervention. After complying with section 6.2 above, a Party  
27 challenging a confidentiality designation may serve the Designating Party with a Notice of Intent  
28 To Remove The Confidentiality Designation. The Designating Party shall have twenty days after

the service of the Notice of Intent To Remove The Confidentiality Designation to file and serve a motion under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the designation. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Until the court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Designating Party's designation. If the Designating Party fails to file an appropriate motion within twenty days after service of a Notice of Intent To Remove The Confidentiality Designation, the confidentiality designation shall be deemed removed from challenged material designated as "CONFIDENTIAL," and the confidentiality designation of challenged material designated as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" shall be deemed reduced to "CONFIDENTIAL."

## **7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 11, below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated CONFIDENTIAL only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of record in this action, as well as employees of said Counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the



1 Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have  
2 signed the “Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order” (Exhibit A);

3 (c) experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom  
4 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Agreement to Be  
5 Bound by Protective Order” (Exhibit A);

6 (d) the Court and its personnel;

7 (e) court reporters, their staffs, and professional vendors to whom  
8 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Agreement to Be  
9 Bound by Protective Order” (Exhibit A);

10 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is  
11 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order”  
12 (Exhibit A). Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal  
13 Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to  
14 anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

15 (g) the author of the document or the original source of the information.

16 7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
17 ONLY” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by  
18 the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated  
19 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

20 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of record in this action, as well  
21 as employees of said Counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for  
22 this litigation;

23 (b) House Counsel who has signed the “Agreement to Be Bound by  
24 Protective Order” (Exhibit A);

25 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably  
26 necessary for this litigation, and (2) who have signed the “Agreement to Be Bound by Protective  
27 Order” (Exhibit A);

28 (d) the Court and its personnel;



(e) court reporters, their staffs, and professional vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order” (Exhibit A); and

(f) the author of the document or the original source of the information.

**8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION.**

If a Receiving Party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” the Receiving Party must so notify the Designating Party, in writing (by fax, if possible) immediately and in no event more than three court days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

The Receiving Party also must immediately inform in writing the Party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Protective Order. In addition, the Receiving Party must deliver a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order promptly to the Party in the other action that caused the subpoena or order to issue.

The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The Designating Party shall bear the burdens and the expenses of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

**9. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all copies of the Protected Material,

(c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

#### **10. FILING PROTECTED MATERIAL.**

Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5.

#### **11. FINAL DISPOSITION.**

Unless otherwise ordered or agreed in writing by the Producing Party, within sixty days after the final termination of this action, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party. As used in this subdivision, “all Protected Material” includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other form of reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. With permission in writing from the Designating Party, the Receiving Party may destroy some or all of the Protected Material instead of returning it. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the sixty day deadline that identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and that affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or other forms of reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence or attorney work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION), above.

#### **12. MISCELLANEOUS**

12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.

12.2. Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

KASOWITZ, BENSON, TORRES & FRIEDMAN LLP

DATED: August 12, 2008

/S/ Christopher J. McNamara

Attorneys for Plaintiff  
Toll Brothers, Inc.

McNICHOLS BEERS LLP

DATED: August 12, 2008

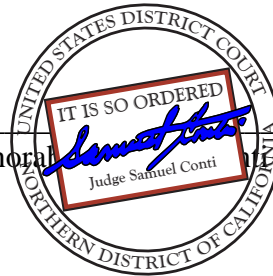
/S/ Everitt Beers

Attorneys for Defendants  
Chang Su-O Lin, Hong Lien Lin and Hon Yao Lin

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: August 27, 2008

The Honorable



EXHBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of \_\_\_\_\_  
[print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on [date] in the case of *Toll Brothers, Inc. v. Chang Su-O Lin, et al.*; Case No. 08-cv-0987 SC. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_  
[printed name]

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
[signature]